

# The Wilson News.

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## THE BATTLE AT LADYSMITH

IT BEGAN IN EARNEST THIS MORNING—THE BOERS SURROUND THE TOWN.

### TEN THOUSAND MORE MEN FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Reports in Paris of the Assassination of General Buller—King Manelek Said to be Marching Against the British.

London, October 30.—The War Office has ordered the formation of another division of ten thousand men to be held in readiness to embark for South Africa. They will be immediately sent, if General Buller upon arrival advises that reinforcements are necessary. The War Office states General Buller has not yet arrived at Cape Town, nevertheless some Paris papers announce his arrival, adding that he was assassinated immediately on landing.

#### The Result of Skirmishes.

Berlin, October 30.—A report received here from Holland says that the whole British army at Ladysmith has surrendered and that the troops are now prisoners of war.

#### Reports No Damage Done.

London, October 30.—A despatch from Durban this morning supplements the Ladysmith despatch with the information that the Boer shells were directed chiefly at the station, and that no damage had been done up to the time the Durban message was sent.

#### Much Depends On Ladysmith.

Kimberly, October 30.—The Boer losses in recent skirmishes are estimated at twelve killed and forty-five wounded.

#### A Battle Now Rages.

Ladysmith, October 30.—The battle has begun. The Boers opened fire with artillery on the British camp. After seven shots had been fired the British silenced the Boer guns. The Boers are advancing on the left flank. They now surround the town on three sides.

Gen. White's men are in splendid spirits and Gen. Yule's men have almost entirely recovered from the exhaustion of the forced march from Glencoe. The advance posts of the Boers are now only two and a half miles away.

They have stationed heavy guns which fact causes uneasiness, as Gen. Yule reports that the Boers have improved in their artillery fire since the battle of Dundee.

#### Reports a British Surrender.

Paris, October 30.—Echo De Paris prints an interview with Lynde expressing the opinion that the impending action at Ladysmith will be a decisive one. Although Europe sympathized with the Transvaal, he was aware of the fact that the powers would not interfere if the Boers were beaten.

#### Cecil Rhodes Feels Safe.

Cape Town, October 30.—A despatch from Kimberly says that Cecil Rhodes complimented the troops after the recent fight there. He said if there was any one man whom the Boers would like to capture it was himself, but he felt perfectly safe in Kimberly.

#### Now Comes King Manelek.

Paris, October 30.—A telegram from the French office says that King Manelek, at the head of forty thousand men, is marching from the State of Tigre. It is believed he intends action beyond the Abyssinian frontier, possibly against the British.

## BRITISH MEET A TERRIBLE DEFEAT

THE BOERS PUT THEM TO UTTER ROUT AT LADYSMITH—EIGHTEEN HUNDRED CAPTURED.

### THE BRITISH FORCES FIGHT GALLANTLY TILL THEIR RANKS ARE TERRIBLY DECIMATED

Dissension in The British Cabinet as the Result of the Defeat—Gen. White Assumes all the Blame—The Boers Moving on Ladysmith Itself.

Ladysmith, October 31.—The battle of Ladysmith resulted in the terrible defeat of the British. Forty-three officers and two thousand men, the Irish Fusiliers and Gloucester Regiment were surrounded by the Boers, who captured these two noted regiments together with a mounted battery. The British fought heroically against enormous odds, being hemmed in by more than fifteen thousand well armed Boers, the pick of General Joubert's forces, yet they fought until their ranks were terribly decimated. General White says the men fought nobly and accepts all the blame of the overwhelming defeat.

#### Can Hold Ladysmith.

London, October 31.—The War officials consider that General White will be able to hold Ladysmith despite his heavy losses. They calculate that eight transports with ten thousand men will reach Durban by November 10th. Gen. White has food enough to besiege to last two months. He will probably be suspended immediately.

#### More Soldiers Preparing.

London, October 31.—The War office has ordered the second army corps to be in readiness to be called out.

#### Boers Captured 1850 Men.

The total force captured by the Boers is eighteen hundred and fifty men and forty two officers.

#### Boers Building Forts.

Cape Town, Oct. 31.—A message

from Kimberly says the Boers are building forts around the town, and are planting siege guns.

#### Dissension in British Cabinet.

London, October 31.—A fierce dissension in the British Cabinet is the result of the crushing defeat at Ladysmith. Secretary of State for War Lansdowne may resign as the result of the accusation of Wolsley who charges him with rejecting the urgent advice given to the War Office authorities to send an army corps to South Africa as far back as July.

Wolsley then warned the Government that the Boers were not then prepared to invade Natal, and said that if a British expedition were sent it would prevent any disaster. Lansdowne opposed Wolsley's counsel and the Cabinet allowed Lansdowne to have his way.

#### British Fear The Effect.

In addition to the loss of men at Ladysmith six seven pound screw guns were lost by the British, and as the Boer artillery is already strong the capture of these guns will be a great help to the Boers. Apart from the immediate loss of effectives it is feared the defeat may have a most depressing effect on the remainder of the Ladysmith force. It is also feared that Boer sympathizers who have not yet taken sides publicly, will now join the Transvaal forces.

#### White's Manly Utterance.

The manliness of Gen. White's avowal of his fault in the defeat at

Ladysmith has awakened deepest sympathy for him. An official of the War Office said, that the defeat was more likely due to the craze of our younger officers to distinguish themselves, to obtain mention in despatches and earn the Victoria Cross, than the fault of that splendid Indian veteran, Gen. White, despite his pitiful avowal. Terrible excitement prevails at Gloucester and Dublin, the home of many of the soldiers captured or killed.

#### Consternation in Natal.

Durban, Natal, October 31.—News of the disaster at Ladysmith has spread consternation throughout Natal. Every available man has been set to work raising entrenchments at Pietermaritzburg against a Boer attack. The Boers are reported as being near the Tugola river ten miles south of Ladysmith in the rear of the British position. It is reported that they are feeling their way to Ooless, evidently to destroy railroad communication with the coast.

#### Moving on Ladysmith Itself.

London, October 31.—A Ladysmith despatch says the Boers were observed this morning advancing toward the town, probably to begin the attack on Ladysmith itself. Nothing additional to the above has been received since and it is believed another fight is imminent.

Send your old King Heaters to Alex Quarles' Tin Shop. He will make them good as new.

## TROOPS ARE FULL OF FIGHT

THE BRITISH GARRISON AT LADYSMITH UNDISMAYED—MORE TROOPS SENT.

### THE MULES RAN OFF WITH THE AMMUNITION

This Was Partly the Cause of the Defeat at Ladysmith—The English Had Exhausted Their Cartridges.

Ladysmith, November 1.—The naval brigade, having mounted two fifty pound guns, replied hotly to the Boer guns until late last night. Fifty pounders were planted late Monday night to be ready for action when the Boer cannonading began at day-break.

#### What the Mules Did.

London, November 1.—General White cabled the war office to-day the details of the defeat of Monday, showing that the disaster was far worse than at first reported. He says that 120 boulders were rolled down the hills, that the rifle shots stampeded the mules, the stampede spread to the battery mules, which ran off with the whole of the gun equipment. A greater portion of the small arms and ammunition kept in reserve was similarly lost.

The British infantry and battalions seized the hill and fortified it with sand bags and stone breastworks. At dawn the Boers commenced skirmishing, and at half past nine they were strongly reinforced. They pushed the attack with great energy and the fire became very searching. The enemy pressed to short range and the British losses became very numerous. At three in the afternoon the ammunition was practically exhausted and the position was captured with our column of about 1000. The enemy treated our wounded with great humanity. The loss does not effect the security of Ladysmith.

#### Knocked off its Platform.

Capetown, November 1.—The Naval Brigade knocked a Boer forty pounder off its platform and silenced the guns at Hepworth Hill last night. The Boers then abandoned the position.

#### Cabinet to Meet.

London, November 1.—The British Cabinet has been summoned to meet today.

#### Troops Full of Fight.

London, November 1.—In the artillery duel yesterday the Boers brought up more guns as some were silenced, and their loss must be heavy. The garrison at Ladysmith is described as in good spirits and confident, the troops being full of fight.

#### Silenced the Enemy's Guns.

Gen. White's report says that only eight companies and a mountain battery surrendered after the ammunition was exhausted. Late in the engagement the naval contingent under Captain Lambon of H. M. S. Powerful came into action, and their extremely accurate fire silenced the enemy's guns.

#### Not So Gloomy.

The gloom has been relieved by today's story of the heroic stand of the Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire Regiment until their cartridges were gone. The details received today show a brighter aspect. Full battalions were not engaged in the battle before Ladysmith, therefore the list of prisoners is materially reduced.

## SPAIN EXCITED.

Does Not Like Concentration of British Vessels—Vessels Ordered to Cadiz.

London, October 31.—A Madrid correspondent mailed to London Friday last the following which the censor would not allow him to telegraph:

"There is a great deal of activity in diplomatic circles in connection with the British display of force in the concentration of warships. A majority of foreign representatives here yesterday received cipher dispatches and many of them subsequently conferred with Premier Silvela. Orders have already been given for the Spanish fleet to concentrate at Cadiz. Dispatch boats have been sent with secret orders to the Canary Islands and southern mainland ports."

#### Bryan Will Get It.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 31.—Arthur Sewall, of Maine, the Vice-Presidential nominee of the Democrats in 1896, in an interview yesterday said that Bryan would be re-nominated and would have the solid support of the New England delegation.

## A Thousand More.

Washington, October 20.—Although the twelve additional regiments authorized by the President have been recruited, the work of securing additional troops for the Philippines will not stop. It has been decided by the Secretary of War to enlist of at least a thousand more.

Otis will soon have a force of 65,000 men. The additional thousand to be enlisted will be utilized in bringing up the regular regiments now in the Philippines to their maximum quota. Lawton is expected to make considerable advance within the next ten days.

## SING SING ON FIRE.

Flames Break Out at Midnight—Convicts Greatly Excited.

Sing Sing, N. Y., October 31.—The new administration building of the prison caught fire at midnight and not until dawn were the flames controlled. The loss is twenty-five thousand dollars. The convicts were greatly excited but were finally quieted.

## CAPTURED A TELEGRAPHER.

Also Some Telegraph Instruments—Chased Insurgents But Got None.

Manila, November 1.—Major Parker with two troops of the fourth cavalry and Batson's Macabebes surprised the garrison at Allaga this morning. They captured a telegrapher with several line instruments and some records containing a message from Col. Pardilla to Aguinaldo, reporting that Gen. Lawton had been killed on October 27, and his body taken to Manila. Col. Hayes with another squadron entered Talavera this morning unresisted.

A hundred and fifty insurgents are located in another town and American mounted troops chased them but no prisoners were captured, but a large quantity of munitions of war were secured.

#### He Deserves Them.

New York, November 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton sailed today for England on the steamer St. Louis. He was cheered on his route.